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News Summary

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Higher-education officials are offering talented high-school students scholarships if they attend college in their home states. Story on Page 13.

Artificial-intelligence researchers are beginning to regard neural networks as a legitimate research area. Story on Page 5.

The federal government, industry, and academe may cooperate in a $1.6-billion effort to develop high-performance computer systems. Story on Page 5.

English teachers are looking for ways to hold the attention of students raised on television. Story on Page 9.

Conservative student activists remain loyal to President Reagan in spite of the Iran-contra hearings, but some moderates are defecting. Story on Page 21.

Campus health educators are seeking answers to a "second generation" of questions about AIDS. Story on Page 21.

Stanford University has asked to be exempt from enforcing the N.C.A.A.'s drug-testing program until a decision is made on the tests' legality. Story on Page 23.

Governor Clements was responsible for the decision to continue paying football players at Southern Methodist University, says a report from a panel of bishops. Story on Page 23.

The difference between public and private higher education is blurring as more nations engage in "privatization." Story on Page 25.

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'WE REJECT THE VACATION'

Early Campus Closings Will Not Stall Demonstrations, Korean Students Vow

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Following a clash with police, Korean student protesters rally on the campus of Chonam University.

By JOHN E. GITTELSOHN

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA

OFFICIALLY the campuses were closed for the summer. But the South Korean students whose anti-government protests had shut the gates ahead of schedule were not staying home.

"We reject the vacation they have given us," said a physics major from Yonsei University. "Of course to study is important, but the fate of our country is more important. Democracy is more important than school."

Such comments were echoed widely at Seoul's campuses last week, even as President Chun Doo Hwan took preliminary steps toward accommodating the opposition's demands for electoral and constitutional reform by meeting with a major political rival, Kim Young Sam.

The early campus closings generally occurred before final examinations for the spring semester could be given, but few students seemed worried about how they might affect their education or the universities' future. Professors also took the closings in stride, having witnessed many such disruptions before.

"This year was better than 1980," said Park Seong Rae, who teaches at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. "I finished my last lecture, and only the final exams weren't taken. There was no loss of lessons for the students. The main problem is getting grades out by early July."

Campuses Bathed by Tear Gas

Ever since June 10, when the ruling Democratic Justice Party nominated Roh Tae Woo to succeed Mr. Chun, South Korean campuses have been bathed by the tear gas used by riot policemen in violent confrontations with student demonstrators. Although the President's meeting with Mr. Kim calmed things down for a while in city centers across the nation, colleges and universities experienced persistent unrest.

Here in the capital, Yonsei University became the gathering place for a citywide coalition of student protesters, the Alliance of Seoul Universities. Early last week, thousands of demonstrators clashed repeatedly with tear-gas-firing police. The next day, an estimated 20,000 students from 24 institutions in the Seoul area held an unusually peaceful assembly—all the more remarkable because riot policemen remained stationed outside campus gates throughout the two-hour rally.

The second semester of the academic year is scheduled to begin September 1, and students said they would continue to hold rallies until they saw concrete signs of progress. Late last week they were planning to join a

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AAUP Lifts Censure from 6 Colleges, Adds 4 to List

Professors' unit cites 'progress' in restoring academic freedom

By LIZ McMILLEN

LOS ANGELES

The American Association of University Professors has removed six institutions from its list of censured administrations. The colleges have made "real progress" in correcting violations of academic freedom, the association said.

At the same time, delegates to the A.A.U.P.'s 73rd annual meeting here voted to add four institutions—the Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Husson College, Morgan State University, and Southern Nazarene University—to the censure list.

The actions brought the number of colleges on the censure list to 47, down from last year's 49.

Removed from the list were Clark College in Georgia, Goucher College, McKendree College, Morehead State University in Kentucky, Southern University in Louisiana, and Tennessee Wesleyan College.

Association officials said they were pleased by the number of removals, the highest since 1975. Indeed, between that action and the southern California sun-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Angry Congressmen Upbraid Colleges over Businesses

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Members of a Congressional panel reviewing the business activities of non-profit organizations told college leaders here last week that they could expect major changes in the way the federal tax code treats their commercial operations.

With anger and sarcasm, the Congressmen castigated higher-education officials for being poorly prepared and unwilling to acknowledge abuses by their institutions.

Said Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr., an Arkansas Democrat: "I hope you don't come here and leave thinking the world is going to be the same. After these hearings, there are going to be changes."

Rep. William M. Thomas, a California Republican and a professor of government at Bakersfield College, was even more blunt. "As a tenured faculty member, I'm on your side," he said, "But I'm pretty disappointed in your testimony today. Most of it reads like a graduate paper in education."

After calling the statement submitted by the American Council on Education and 16 other higher-education groups "basically platitudes," Mr. Thomas said, "A whitewash isn't going to do you any good. You had an opportunity to work with us. You

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cy, Henry A. Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, couldn't teach in the state because of his German accent.

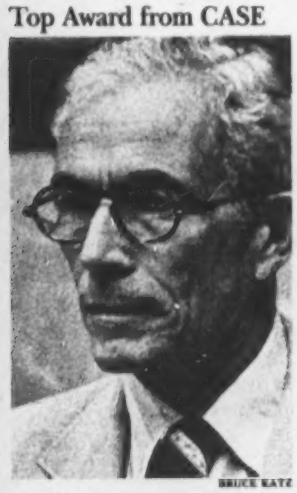
Ex-Professor Is Accused of Fabricating Research

A former medical faculty member at the University of California at San Diego has been accused of dishonesty and misrepresentation for allegedly fabricating research in 13 manuscripts submitted for publication in professional journals.

The California Board of Medical Quality Assurance filed the charges against Robert Slutsky. They will be heard by an administrative-law judge and could lead to sanctions or revocation of his state medical license.

Dr. Slutsky resigned as associate clinical professor of radiology at the San Diego campus in 1985 after a faculty committee accused him of falsifying research that was published in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

Senator Pell to Receive Top Award from CASE



BRUCE KATZ

Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, is the 1987 recipient of the James L. Fisher Distinguished Service to Education Award from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

Mr. Pell, who served as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Education from 1969 to 1981, introduced legislation creating the Basic Education Opportunity Grants, later renamed "Pell Grants" by Congress. He was also chief sponsor of the re-authorization of the Higher Education Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the Vocation Education Act

Los Angeles Campus Adopts Earthquake Plan

The University of California at Los Angeles has announced plans to improve the earthquake safety of 37 buildings on its campus at a cost of between $110-million and $150-million.

The state is expected to provide up to $100-million, with the rest to come from residence-hall, student-union, and parking fees. The project is expected to take about eight years.

A state study two years ago found that many buildings on the campus could not withstand a strong earthquake, and that a quake on a normal workday would kill about 2,000 people.

Gallaudet U. TV Program Wins an Emmy Award

Gallaudet University's Department of Television, Film, and Photography has received an Emmy award from the Washington chapter of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for a program called "Deaf Mosaic."

The program, produced by a staff of both deaf and hearing television professionals, was recognized as the outstanding independent production of 1986-87 at award ceremonies last month.

"Deaf Mosaic" has also been recognized with a Silver Cindy Award by the Association of Visual Communications.

The program is produced using sign language, open captions, and appropriate "voice-overs."

U. of California May Move Headquarters to Oakland

A commercial center in Oakland, Cal., has been selected as the site of the administrative headquarters of the University of California, which has been located in Berkeley since 1873.

University officials are seeking to move the first contingent of 400 employees from leased facilities in Berkeley, depending on successful negotiations of a lease with owners of the Oakland center and approval by the Board of Regents.

The other 800 employees at the university's headquarters, now working at four sites in Berkeley, will follow if arrangements can be made for the Oakland center to accommodate them.

Ex-Official Pleads Guilty in Student-Aid Theft

James W. Martin, the former director of minority affairs at the Medical University of South Carolina, has pleaded guilty in the theft of $42,950 in student aid.

According to South Carolina's Deputy Solicitor, J. Stephen Schmutz, Mr. Martin told minority students that half their financial-aid check was meant for other students. He would then go to the bank with the student to cash the check, pocketing half the money for himself.

Mr. Martin, who pleaded guilty to one count of breach of trust, a felony, faces up to 10 years in prison, Mr. Schmutz said.

Corrections

► In a Fact-File on endowments (*The Chronicle*, May 20), Tufts University incorrectly reported that its 1985 endowment was $97,675,000. The correct figure is $77,675,000.

► An item in "Research Notes" (*The Chronicle*, June 17) identified Michael P. Fitzsimmons as a historian at Auburn University. Mr. Fitzsimmons teaches at Auburn University at Montgomery.

Seeking to Redeem Artistic Reputations

A professor makes a specialty of finding lost paintings and sculptures

By ZOË INGALLS

DALLAS

In a corner of Eleanor Tufts's modest living room stands a life-size marble statue of Lady Godiva. The statue—fully clothed, because it was made in the Victorian age and "Godiva was a virtuous woman"—is the work of the 19th-century American sculptor Anne Whitney.

Ms. Tufts, a professor of art history at Southern Methodist University, relates with enthusiasm how she sought and, after two years of frustrated searching, finally won a look at the Godiva for an article on Whitney she was researching. (Later, she purchased the statue.)

Seeking out, and retrieving, lost works of art might be called one of Eleanor Tufts's specialties. In 1974 she published what is still considered the pioneering work on female artists, *Our Hidden Heritage: Five Centuries of Women Artists*, the first book in this century to recover and bring into public focus the achievements of woman artists beginning with the Renaissance.

Since then, Ms. Tufts has lectured across the country on woman artists and a few years ago published a second book on them.

Thus, when officials of the new National Museum of Women in the Arts, which opened recently in Washington, were seeking an expert on woman artists to act as curator of the inaugural exhibit, Eleanor Tufts was a natural choice. The result, "American Women Artists, 1830-1930," is the first major traveling exhibit of American woman artists, she says. It opens this week in Minneapolis, and will travel to Hartford, San Diego, and Dallas.

■

"Why are there no great women artists?" Ms. Tufts says it is a question she is often asked. A better question, she says, is, "Why is so little known about great women artists of the past?"

The answer, she says, "would seem to point to a collective and rather recent cultural neglect."

"The basic art survey books used today only rarely allude to the names of women artists, and even most histories dealing with specific periods of art do not seriously consider their work," she wrote in her first book. "Yet in the past, women were appointed as court painters, were accepted as professionals, and were unstintingly appreciated by their contemporaries."

The book includes such artists as Lavinia Fontana, Maria Sibylla Merian, and Rachel Ruysch—none of them household names.

Consider Rosalba Carriera, who introduced pastel portraits that became the vogue in early 18th-century Paris. Or Elisabetta Sirani, whose fame at the time of her death in 1665 was such that her native Bologna held "an impressive day-long funeral service with sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry specially commissioned" to mark the occasion, Ms. Tufts says.

Some art historians have argued that if woman artists were neglected, "well maybe they deserved to be," Ms. Tufts says.

She disagrees: "The quality of their work is equal. The scholarship was being done by men who regarded male artists as the important ones and viewed the women as dilettantes or amateurs."

FRANCES THOMPSON

Eleanor Tufts with Lady Godiva: "Why is so little known about great women artists?"

■

Eleanor Tufts came to art history relatively late in life. Born in 1927 in Exeter, N. H., she attended Simmons College and graduated in 1949 with a B.S. in personnel.

Ms. Tufts says her "burning desire was to keep peace in the world." For 14 years she worked for organizations that arranged and conducted cultural exchanges, including the first exchanges of students between the United States and the Soviet Union.

She enrolled in a master's program in art history at Harvard University in 1956 and received her degree the following year. Ms. Tufts taught at the University of Bridgeport from 1964 to 1966, when she went to Southern Connecticut State University as an assistant professor. She became associate professor in 1971, the same year she received her Ph.D. from New York University. Ms. Tufts came to S.M.U. as chairman of the division of fine arts in 1974.

■

Lady Godiva stands in Eleanor Tufts's living room, and now Ms. Tufts encourages her visitor to take a closer look. "The motif of the horse appears in the border of her gown—the head here." She points. "And the hindquarters here."

With a few exceptions, she says, "there weren't any women sculptors in the world before the 19th century. You see, women earlier could do paintings in their homes, but marble—it's heavy material. You need stonecutters.

"I often think of Jane Austen writing on her lap in her living room. In the same way, these early women artists would unobtrusively work as painters."

Her own interest in female painters began in 1968, sparked by "four stunning still lifes" that caught her eye in the Prado Museum, where she was gathering material for her dissertation on Luis Meléndez, the Spanish painter. The artist was Clara Peeters. "I thought, Who is this Clara Peeters?"

Later that year, pursuing her research on Meléndez in Naples, she came across a portrait by Sofonisba Anguissola. "No one studying art history in America had ever heard of her either," Ms. Tufts recalls. "The next summer in England, I kept coming across paintings by those artists, and I started building up files of index cards on them."

After her initial book on woman artists came out, Ms. Tufts became well known as a "feminist" art historian—a label she eschews. "In my personal life, I'd say, Yes, I'm a feminist. But I've never tried to be a feminist art historian. I've just tried to be an art historian."

When her book on Luis Meléndez was published in 1985, one reviewer said, "Meléndez, as he looks down from the heaven where all our good dead artists surely dwell, must be casting an appreciative glance at Eleanor Tufts, the redeemer of his earthly reputation."

"I hope," Ms. Tufts says, "I'm doing the same thing for a lot of women artists. These are good artists. All they needed was a little fresh press on them."